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APPLICATION NO.	TION NO. FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/652,487	(09/02/2003	Hyung-Soo Kim	1349.1277	2312	
21171	7590	09/27/2005		EXAMINER		
STAAS & I	HALSEY	LLP	PHAM, HAI CHI			
SUITE 700 1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
WASHINGT	TON, DC	20005	·	2861		
				DATE MAILED: 09/27/2009	5	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/652,487	KIM, HYUNG-SOO				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Hai C. Pham	2861.				
The MAILING DATE of this communication and Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence address -	-			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory per - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the material patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNE 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a side will apply and will expire SIX (6) MO atute, cause the application to become	IICATION. a reply be timely filed ONTHS from the mailing date of this communical ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	·			
Status		73				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19	9 July 2005					
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ T	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the men					
closed in accordance with the practice under						
Disposition of Claims		U				
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending in the applicati						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are without	drawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.	·					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction an	d/or election requirement.					
Application Papers		O				
9) The specification is objected to by the Exam	niner.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) a	accepted or b) objected to	o by the Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the cor	rection is required if the drawir	ng(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.12	1(d).			
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	Examiner. Note the attach	ed Office Action or form PTO-152	.•			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International Burnstein * See the attached detailed Office action for a 	ents have been received. ents have been received in priority documents have been reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No en received in this National Stage				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	, 	v Summary (PTO-413) o(s)/Mail Date				
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB Paper No(s)/Mail Date	gy [] Alika a a	f Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

1. Applicant is advised that should claim 18 be found allowable, claim 14 will be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k). Therefore, should the indicated claim be found allowable, the duplicate claim will be rejected under 35 USC § 101.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1, 3-6, 8-10, 12-14, 16-18 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishibe (U.S. 6,489,982) in view of Mclaughlin et al. (U.S. 4,758,071).

Ishibe discloses a scanning optical system comprising a collimating lens (2) in which a beam emitted from a light source (semiconductor laser 1) is transformed into at least one of a convergent beam and a parallel beam with respect to an optical axis (col.

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5, lines 46-50) and outputted towards a slit (aperture stop 3), the collimating lens having the following characteristics listed in Table 1 (col. 8):

- R1col = 182.212 mm (curvature radius of a first surface of the collimating lens opposing the light source)
- R2col = 20.831 mm (curvature radius of a second surface of the collimating lens opposing the aperture stop)
- d3 = 6.00 mm (center thickness of the collimating lens)
- fcol = 24.636 mm (focal length from the collimating lens to the light source) such that the following relationships:

R2col / R1col =
$$182.212 / (-20.831) = -0.114$$

and d3 / fcol = $6.00 / 24.636 = 0.12$
amply satisfy the claimed inequalities.

However, Ishibe is silent regarding the collimator lens being made of one sheet of a spherical surface lens, the collimator lens being made of glass.

Mclaughlin et al. discloses a collimator lens (1) used in an optical reading or writing system, the collimator lens being made out of a sheet of a glass (glass plate 10, Figs. 9C-D) wherein either one surface or each of the two surfaces of the lens is processed into a spherical surface having a predetermined radius of curvature and a predetermined thickness (col. 4, lines 10-25), the spherical shape of the collimator lens is preferred over the aspherical shape because an accurate measurement would be required during the process of the latter.

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It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to provide the collimator lens in the device of Ishibe with a lens made out of one sheet of glass and having both surfaces of spherical shape as taught by Mclaughlin et al. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a collimator lens easy to produce and whose spherical aberration can be reduced at a low cost as suggested by Mclaughlin et al.

Ishibe further teaches the aperture stop (3) having an elliptic shape with a larger diameter (= 3.08 mm) in the main scanning direction and a shorter diameter (= 1.34 mm) in the sub-scanning direction (Table 1, col. 8, lines 50-52).

Ishibe further teaches the scanning optical system including a cylinder lens (4) in which light beams passing therethrough, are transformed into linear shapes (col. 5, lines 50-58), a rotating polygon mirror (5), an f-theta lens (6), and a photosensitive drum (7).

4. Claims 2, 7, 11, 15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishibe in view of Mclaughlin et al., as applied to claims 1, 5, 9, 13 and 17 above, and further in view of Naiki (U.S. 6,172,787).

Ishibe, as modified by Mclaughlin et al., discloses all the basic limitations of the claimed invention except for the collimator lens having a positive refractive power.

Naiki discloses a laser beam scanning optical apparatus using a collimator lens (2) having a positive refractive power in both main and sub-scanning directions as well as a small diameter and field of view so as to convert the incident diverging laser beam into a parallel beam while inhibiting the spherical aberration (col. 3, lines 38-45).

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It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to provide the collimator lens of Ishibe device as having a positive refractive power as taught by Naiki. The motivation for doing so would have been to convert the incident diverging laser beam into a parallel beam as well as to as to inhibit the spherical aberration as suggested by Naiki.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are most in view of the new grounds of rejection as presented in this Office action.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hai C. Pham whose telephone number is (571) 272-2260. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30AM - 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David L. Talbott can be reached on (571) 272-1934. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 57.1-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PRIMARY EXAMINER

September 24, 2005